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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/019,558	12/31/2001	Haim Guata	GUATA=1	8704
1444 7590 03/31/2009 BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C. 624 NINTH STREET, NW SUITE 300 WASHINGTON, DC 20001-5303				
EXAMINER				
PHAM, THIERRY L				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2625				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
03/31/2009		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/019,558

Applicant(s)

GUATA, HAIM

Examiner

THIERRY L. PHAM

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Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 22 January 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 8-15 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6 and 9-15 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 8 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

- This action is responsive to the following communication: amendment filed on 1/22/09.
- Claims 1-6, 8-15 are currently pending; claim 7 has been canceled.
- Response to non-compliant notice has been considered and entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-6, 9-15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Piasecki et al (US 5117453), and Jarvinen et al (US 6170073), and further in view of Ovadia (US 5440564).

Regarding claim 1, Piasecki discloses a digital telecommunication station operative in a telecommunication network (communication network, col. 2, lines 20 to col. 3, lines 36) and comprising:

- at least one detector to receive at least two different types (different types of signals, col. 2, lines 20-63, fig. 1) of signals;
- at least one switch controlled by one of said at least one detector (detector, col. 7, lines 1-68, fig. 2a), operative to channel signals received in accordance with the distinction made by said at least one detector;
- a first transmission means (col. 7, lines 1-56, fig. 2a) operative to transmit received signals along a first transmission path, and to divert signals of at least one other type selected from among said at least two different types of signals; and
- a second transmission means operative to transmit the diverted signals along a second transmission path (col. 7, lines 1-56).

However, Piasecki fails to explicitly teach and/or suggest an association of each signal with a different class of quality of service.

Jarvinen, in the same field of endeavor for telecommunication devices, teaches a well-known example an association of each signal with a different class of quality of service (telecommunication device that includes a detector for detecting different types of signals and to classify signals into different classes based upon signals quality of services, fig. 7, col. 2, lines 57-65 and col. 3, lines 10-30, fig. 6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify telecommunication device of Piasecki to include a detector for detecting different types of signals and to classify signals into different classes based upon signals quality of services as taught by Jarvinen because it reduces the number of lost signals and reduces the need for bad signals substitution (col. 3, lines 30-35 of Jarvinen) and the number of undetected bad signals is reduced and thus signals having potential to cause degradation in the reconstructed signals are detectable and inhibited from being used for such reconstruction (col. 3, lines 31-47 of Jarvinen).

However, the combination of Piasecki and Jarvinen fail to teach and/or suggest a network communication device comprising a plurality of communication paths (e.g. first and second path) and to divert signals based upon its signal quality.

Ovadia, in the same field of endeavor, teaches a well-known example of a telecommunication device having plurality of transmission paths (transmission path 22 & 14, fig. 1) and to divert (divert signals using multiplexer 10, fig. 1) signals to an appropriate transmission path (col. 1, lines 60-67 and col. 9, lines 1-25). Doing so is to provide an improved data multiplexer capable from among of a plurality of band communication rates dependent upon the quality of the communication channel (col. 1, lines 65 to col. 2, lines 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Piasecki and Jarvinen with Ovadia to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

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Regarding claim 2, Piasecki further teaches a digital telecommunication station according to claim 1, further comprising a storage capable of storing diverted signals of said at least one type (col. 8, lines 18-25).

Regarding claim 3, Piasecki further teaches a digital telecommunication station according to claim 1, further comprising at least two different pairs of compressing/decompressing devices (col. 5, lines 22-40).

Regarding claim 4, Piasecki further teaches a digital telecommunication station according to claim 1, wherein said signals of the at least one type of the diverted are facsimile signals (col. 6, lines 34 to col. 7, lines 68).

Regarding claim 5, Piasecki further teaches a digital telecommunication station according to claim 4, further comprising a device for demodulating/re-modulating said facsimile signals (col. 8, lines 1-62).

Regarding claim 6, Piasecki further teaches a digital telecommunication station according to claim 5, wherein said demodulating/re-modulating device comprises facsimile signal demodulator/re-modulator (col. 8, lines 1-62) and forward error correction apparatus wherein the forward error correction apparatus is operative to protect the output of the facsimile demodulator (col. 8, lines 1-17).

Regarding claims 9-10, Piasecki further teaches telecommunication system (fig. 2a) comprising:
at least one transmitter (fig 2a) at least first end of the transmission network;
at least one receiver (fig 2a) at least a second end of the transmission network; and
at least one digital telecommunication station of claim 1. Also see Jarvinen for telecommunication system (fig. 1).

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Regarding claim 11, Piasecki further teaches a telecommunication system according to claim 10, wherein at least one pair of telecommunication stations is selectively (col. 7, lines 1-56, fig. 2a) operated.

Regarding claim 12, Jarvinen further teaches a telecommunication system according to claim 9, wherein said at least one of digital telecommunication station is capable of establishing a communication connection with more than two digital communication stations (fig. 1 and fig. 5).

Regarding claim 13, which recite limitations that are similar and in the same scope of invention as to those in claim 1 above; therefore, claim 13 is rejected for the same rejection rationale/basis as described in claim 1 above.

Regarding claim 14, Piasecki further teaches a method according to claim 13, wherein the diverted signals are stored and transmitted at later stage via said first transmission path (col. 8, lines 10-25).

Regarding claim 15, Piasecki further teaches a method according to claim 14, wherein the diverted signals are stored in a storage means prior to their transmittal along a second transmission path (col. 8, lines 10-25).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 1/22/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

- Regarding to claims 1 & 13, the applicant argued the cited prior arts (US 5117453 to Piasecki et al; US 6170073 to Jarvinen et al; and US 5440564 to Ovadia) fail to teach and/or diverts signals to a second transmission path based on the class of quality of service (e.g. lower) associated with specific types of signals. Furthermore, the applicant also argued the cited prior art reference to Ovadia is to provide a diversion only a temporary basis as a compare to a permanent basis as in claimed invention.

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In response, the examiner herein disagrees. Fig. 2 shows (applicant's filed specification) a detailed configuration of a digital telecommunication station (see fig. 2 below) having two transmission paths (e.g. BEARER 1 and BEARER2) along with bearer interfaces 35. A telecommunication station further includes multiplexers 34 and facsimile modems 29.

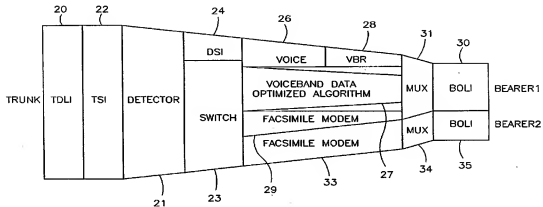
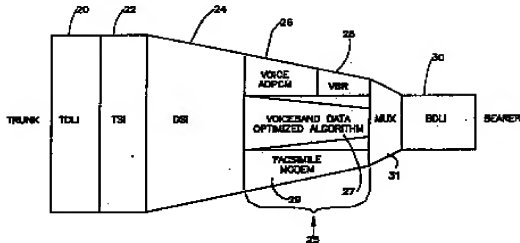


FIG.2

Fig. 1 of the cited prior art of record (US 5117453 to Piasecki et al) shows a detailed configuration of a digital telecommunication station (see figure below) having a transmission path BEARER with interface 30 along with multiplexer 31 and facsimile modem 29. Fig. 1 of Piasecki only shows a one transmission path, one multiplexer, and one facsimile modem.



Furthermore, digital telecommunication station as taught by Piasecki includes a detector DSI 24 for detecting plurality of different types of signals (e.g. voice and facsimile data, see col. 2, lines 20-63 and col. 5, lines 25-30, fig. 1). Piasecki does not expressly teach wherein each type of signal is associated with a different class of quality of service. An example of quality of service of each type of signal is disclosed in page 20, lines 17-22 of applicant's original specification "for example, when videos signals are received as data they may be treated differently (to have higher quality) then data signals that are transmitted in email transmissions. In such a case the email data signals will be diverted from the first transmission path and the video transmission will be carried out at higher quality". It is obvious and well known that facsimile data and voice data as taught by Piasecki have different quality of service based upon their type of signals. The examiner herein relied upon Jarvinen for the teaching of such well known of an association of each signal with a different class of quality of service (telecommunication device that includes a detector for detecting different types of signals and to classify signals into different classes based upon signals quality of services, fig. 7, col. 2, lines 57-65 and col. 3, lines 10-30, fig. 6). Neither Piasecki nor Jarvinen suggest a wherein each type of signal (wherein each signal is having different quality of service) is routed to a separate transmission path. The examiner herein relied upon Ovadia for such teachings of a

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telecommunication device having plurality of transmission paths (transmission path 22 & 14, fig. 1) and to divert (divert signals using multiplexer 10, fig. 1) signals to an appropriate transmission path (col. 1, lines 60-67 and col. 9, lines 1-25). Therefore, it would have been obvious to add an additional transmission path (BEARER 2) so that voice data is routed to one transmission path, wherein facsimile data is routed to another transmission path to prevent data interference. Furthermore, it would have been also obvious to add an additional transmission path to an existing telecommunication station as taught by Piasecki so is to provide an improved data multiplexer capable from among of a plurality of band communication rates dependent upon the quality of the communication channel (col. 1, lines 65 to col. 2, lines 4). The combined teachings of Piasecki and Jarvinen with Ovadia allows the telecommunication device to route data in a temporary basis or permanent basis (for example, all facsimile data will be permanently routed to first transmission path BEARER 1, wherein voice data will be permanently routed to second transmission path BEARER 2).

- Regarding claims 1 & 13, the applicant argued Ovadia's reference teaches away from the claimed invention.

In response, the examiner disagrees. The purpose of adding an additional transmission path as taught by Ovadia to a telecommunication device as taught by Piasecki is to relieve the traffic congestion and to provide an improved data multiplexer capable from among of a plurality of band communication rates dependent upon the quality of the communication channel (col. 1, lines 65 to col. 2, lines 4). Therefore, it does not teach away from the claimed invention. Also, the examiner did not refer to any de-multiplexer in the previous office action and wherein the claimed invention does not prevent and/or exclude a system/device from using a de-multiplexer.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 8 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The following is a statement of reasons for the

indication of allowable subject matter: The combined prior arts of record (US 5117453 to Piasecki et al; US 6170073 to Jarvinen et al; and US 5440564 to Ovadia) fail to teach and/or suggest “first identifier for determining whether the signals received are of a digital compressed form; second identifier for determining whether the transmission path along which the signals will be transmitted includes at least one further operative means adapted for decompressing the signals when being transmitted in their compressed form; third transmission means operative in response to a determination made by the second identifier that the transmission path does not include at least one further operative means configured to decompress the signals when being transmitted in their decompressed form; and fourth transmission means operative in response to a determination made by the second identifier that the transmission path does include at least one further operative means configured to decompress the signals being transmitted in their compressed form into the decompressed digital output signals” as recited in claim 8.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to THIERRY L. PHAM whose telephone number is (571)272-7439. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:30 AM - 6:00 PM).

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Coles can be reached on (571)272-7402. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Thierry L Pham/

Examiner of Art Unit 2625

/Dov Popovici/

Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2625